

SAVINGS STAMP PLEDGES THIRTY MILLIONS SHORT

Only \$15,000,018 of \$45,000,000
Quota Subscribed Up to
August 1.

McADAMS MAKES STATEMENT

Richmond, Norfolk and Other Cities
Behind—Only Four Counties Take
Full Allotment of \$20 Per Capita
Much Work to Do.

Virginia had invested only \$2,586,886, or 5.75 per cent, in savings stamps, on August 1, according to Thomas B. McAdams, campaign director. Including pledges to buy the little blue bonds before the first of the year, this total reached \$15,006,918. This is a per capita of \$6.62 in sales and pledges.

It is announced that Northampton County, with \$21.23 per capita in sales and pledges; Buchanan County, with \$20.85 per capita in sales and pledges; Bath County, with \$20.76 per capita in sales and pledges; and Buena Vista, with \$20.80 per capita in sales and pledges, have already exceeded their maximum allotment, while there are other counties and towns which are within striking distance of their totals. Richmond city has sold and pledged \$17.79 per capita; Norfolk city, \$8.04, which includes Norfolk County; Newport News, \$6.12; Petersburg, \$5.20; Danville, \$7.33; Lynchburg, \$8.11; Roanoke, \$10.83; Alexandria, \$7.24; Staunton, \$11.01; Clifton Forge, \$12.08; and Staunton, \$11.75.

In recent weeks, Virginians have been coming forward with a better spirit in responding to the nation's appeal in behalf of war savings stamps. Mr. McAdams says, "but there yet remains much work to be done and millions of dollars to be invested. If the Dominion is to go over the top on January 1, with an over-subscription to its quota of \$45,000,000."

"The mention of millions of dollars," he continues, "may frighten those persons who are unaccustomed to dealing in money which does not even run into four figures. However, if they will look out what they really should do on a per capita basis they will not be so nearly startled. All that it is necessary for Virginians to do in order to complete the allotment of \$45,000,000 is to invest \$20 each in war savings stamps. Of course, this includes men, women and children, both white and colored."

The following shows pledges and sales by congressional districts:

District	Pop.	Pledges, Capita	Per
First	238,343	\$1,139,930	\$1.78
Second	238,048	2,040,319	7.61
Third	247,724	1,456,624	5.92
Fourth	277,662	1,153,978	5.96
Fifth	249,878	1,366,894	5.47
Sixth	192,905	1,251,111	6.48
Seventh	164,918	1,373,244	8.31
Eighth	165,961	1,665,778	6.43
Ninth	204,328	2,493,145	8.19
Tenth	206,476	1,648,066	7.98
Totals	2,266,148	\$15,006,918	\$6.62

DEFICIT UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL FIRST SIX MONTHS

Large Back Payments on Wage In-
creases Main Reason for
Loss.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Owing largely to big back payments on wage increases, the railroads under Federal control in June reported an aggregate deficit of \$38,509,000 in railway operating income, as compared with positive earnings of \$38,509,000 in June, 1917. This reduced the total operating income for the six months of government operation ending with June to \$173,194,000, as compared with \$453,262,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

These figures, compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and announced to-day, show that the government has lost about \$290,000,000 in operation of railroads during the first six months this year.

PERUVIAN TROOPS MUTINY

Demand That Their Government at
Once Declare War on Ger-
many.

LIMA, PERU, August 24.—Two hundred Peruvian troops in the garrison at Ancon, thirty miles from here, have mutinied. Major Armando Hallino, the leader of the mutineers, has issued a revolutionary manifesto which contains sweeping terms, calls for immediate declaration of war on Germany, unconditional delivery of interned German ships to the United States, and the sending of a division of Peruvian troops to France, and appeals to Peruvians to listen to the word of President Wilson and place themselves resolutely on the side of the allies. The mutiny has resulted in rumors of a revolutionary movement throughout the republic. The trouble, however, is not seriously regarded. Several columns of loyal troops now are endeavoring to capture the insurgents. Rumors of disturbances at Arequipa and Cuzco are not confirmed.

RED CROSS WORK ROOMS

South Richmond Auxiliary Has Large
Rush Order for Soldiers and
Sailors.

The South Richmond Auxiliary to Red Cross will open its work rooms in Powhatan School, corner Fourteenth and Bainbridge Streets, Monday to Friday, from 10 to 1 o'clock. The allotment for the remainder of this month is the mending of 1,000 garments for the soldiers and sailors. It is hoped that the workers will respond to this appeal readily, as the work is most important, and must be completed by September 1.

On account of the absence of the chairman of the knitting committee, the work has been moved to the home of Mrs. W. C. Pulliam, 1001 Port Street. Wool will be distributed and instructions given from this point on Tuesday only, from 10 to 1 o'clock until further notice.

GALE KICKS UP HIGH TIDES

North Carolina Seashore Dwellers Seek
Safety From
Beach.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24.—The effect of the storm off this coast this morning resulted in extremely high tides at 10 to 1 o'clock. The water slightly breaking across the beach into the sound in several places at Wrightsville. A ten-foot section of the steel pier extending out into the ocean from the Seashore Hotel was torn away by the high seas, and considerable damage has so far been done there. Hundreds of cottagers came to the city last night and early this morning because of trolley interruption quite a number of guests are marooned in cottages and houses at North Beach. If the wind continues its present gale, much higher tides are looked for to-night.

SOLDIER TRAVEL FIGURES

Railroads Carried Over 5,000,000 in
United States Between May 1,
1917, and June 1, 1918.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Railroads carried 5,377,468 soldiers in the United States between May 1, 1917, and July 1, 1918, including each movement of a soldier from one point to another up to January 1, the movement numbered 2,218,532, and from January 1 to July 1, 3,158,936.

More than half, or 2,902,000, of these troops were carried on special trains, 1,075,000 on regular trains and 1,395,000 were drafted men carried to training camps. The average distance run by each special train was 927 miles, and the average number of troops carried by each train was 405.

Used furniture is in big demand. You can sell yours at a good price by advertising it for sale in Times-Dispatch Want Ads.

CASUALTIES IN ARMY NOW TOTAL 23,345

This Includes Marine Corps List—About 5,000 Americans
Killed in Action to Date, According to Report
From the Commanding General in France.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The casualties suffered by the American forces in France, not including the marine corps figures, shows a total of 20,444. Of this number 4,212 were killed in action, 1,260 died of wounds, 1,594 died of disease, 715 died of accident and other causes, 10,476 were wounded in action and 2,187 are listed as missing in action. The marine corps list runs the total of casualties up to 23,345. The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces to-day:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Lieutenant James J. Mansfield, Concord, Mass.
Private Timothy Omeara, Kyle Park, Ireland; Herman C. Schmeling, Wauconda, Wash.; Harry J. Venneman, New Cambria, Mo.; Vernon E. Wagner, Krupp, Wash.; Sidney Edwards, Pine Dale, Wyo.; Alfred Giordano, Boston, Mass.; George W. Leagus, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph P. Lyons, Great Falls, Mont.; Harold J. Mansfield, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Joseph A. Pozosch, Bozelli, Wis.; Roy P. Stone, Stoneham, Mass.; Iowan Polakianik, Ekatonoma, N. Y.; Russell M. Balchak, Auburn, N. Y.; Paul E. Bills, Somerset, Pa.; David E. Bonnett, Milan, Mo.; John J. Collins, New York City; George P. McKee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emmett J. Newcomer, Pipe Creek, Tex.; Frederick J. Reyer, Monticello, N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieutenant George A. Bilsbarrow, Maplewood, Mo.
Corporal George Beyer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur James Mueller, Milwaukee, Wis.; Andrew F. Wagner, Elmhurst, Ill.; Charles J. Jones, New York City; Belle Helene, Ascension, La.; Gray Hanrahan, Bridgeton, Conn.; Harry C. Holmes, Syracuse, N. Y.; Joseph J. Adams, North Chatham, Tenn.; Frederick D. Jones, Ekford, Mich.; McKinley Robinson, Wamego, Ohio; Luigi Salenetti, Rome, Italy; Frank A. Bilotta, Cairano, Italy; Peter Hapes, Tupolis, Naohoran, Greece; James Adams, Waterloo, Ala.; Earl W. Elliott, Falmouth, Ky.; Joseph W. Overholser, Knoxville, Tenn.; Joseph M. Rives, Winchester, N. Y.; Robert Rothwell, Bolton, Lancashire, England; Edward B. Sargent, New York City.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.
Cook Isadore Kaufman, Albany, N. Y.
Privates Alexander Belko, Williamstown, Mass.; Charles E. Berry, Caseway, W. Va.; Marlon A. Branch, Atchison, Kan.; John H. Hines, Uxbridge, Tex.; Robert J. Sawyer, Branch, Ill.; Otto Starr, Rockhill, S. C.; George Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; William J. Malloy, New York City; Albert F. Elsen, Bangor, Pa.; Walter J. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Captain Frank Peter Stretton, Chicago, Ill.
Lieutenants W. L. Munro, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Andree E. Massion, Chicago, Ill.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred C. Arnold, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Sergeants Ernest Wasil Belknap, Erie, Pa.; Cornelius P. Donahue, South Boston, Mass.; Homer Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; John Frederick V. Pole, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank L. Wilcox, Fall River, Mass.; Albert F. Elsen, Lamar, Mo.; Edward Otto Peterson, Tidicut, Pa.
Corporal Scott Harold Albaugh, Kellettsville, Pa.; Arthur B. Cameron, Elkton, Md.; Edward H. Dickie, Indiana, Pa.; Jules P. Galarneau, Chicago, Ill.; Matthew McLain, Elizabeth, N. J.; Francis P. Malone, New Haven, Conn.; Charles E. A. Ryan, Somerville, Mass.; William Sheehy, Eau Claire, Wis.; Elmer C. Bodine, Minneapolis, Minn.; Nicholas De Noto, East Boston, Mass.; William B. Dorson, Muskegon, Mich.; Constantine Hudobenko, Waterbury, Conn.; Frank W. Youngfleish, Potsville, Pa.
Musician Conrad Wilhelm Pearson, Dulois, Pa.
Wagoner Edmund R. Hampson, Waterbury, Conn.
Mechanics John A. Baserman, Johnstown, Pa.; George H. Miller, Overland, Mo.

Privates Alexander J. Bernard, Northbridge, Mass.; Walter B. Berry, Malden, Mass.; Herman T. Bruns, Panama, Ill.; Michael E. Cooney, Worcester, Mass.; John F. Dalton, Olive Branch, Ill.; Nicholas Demetrius Nesson, Meenocow, Lete, Peperika, Greece; Edward William McDermicks, North Kaukauna, County Galway, Ireland; Patrick J. Ahearn, Chelsea, Mass.; William Brough, Colwyn, Pa.; Victor Y. Blakey, Winfield, Kans.; Richard Scott Boyer, Sherman Dale, Pa.; Harry J. Butler, Norwood, Mass.; James C. Campbell, Glen Riddle, Pa.; Arthur Albert Cleaver, Marlboro, Mass.; Samuel H. Croushore, Granville, Pa.; Pat W. Davis, Camden, S. C.; Paul A. Donovan, Dorchester, Mass.; Grover Dunn, Phillipsburg, Mo.; Douglas B. Goins, Selma, Ala.; John D. Gwynn, Swarthmore, Pa.; William M. Hurley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Howard J. Johnston, Tarentum, Pa.; Rufus Kennedy, St. Landry, La.; Henry L. Kries, Oakdale, Tenn.; Daniel S. Langill, Somerville, Mass.; Allen McDonald, Grandview, N. C.; Edward J. McDonnell, Worcester, Mass.; John McDougal, Roxbury, Mass.; Anthony Massaro, Passaic, N. J.; Gabriel Massey, Lawrence, Mass.; Joseph Meara, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Lynch, Medford, Mass.; Roy H. Ackerman, Chicago, Ill.; James J. Bevan, Chester, N. Y.; Paul Borders, Mount Vernon, Ky.; John H. Brotherton, Bridgeport, Conn.; James A. Brown, Barre, Vt.; Stanford W. Burke, Scranton, Pa.; William Cammer, Scranton, Pa.; Benaga G. Carawan, Lowland, N. C.; Patrick J. Corrigan, New York City; Carlton Monroe Cowher, Napleton, Depoit, Ga.; Michael James Cudmore, Binghamton, N. Y.; George A. Cynher, Worcester, Mass.; John Joseph Dempsey, Philadelphia, Pa.; George A. Devoy, Bristol, Vt.; George Dougherty, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.; Francis Easton, North Reading, Mass.; John Fay, Brookline, N. Y.; Raymond Flaherty, South Boston, Mass.; William Arthur Fraker, New York City; James F. Garrett, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Edward A. Ginn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bernhard Goldmond, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles M. Grogans, Lafayette, Ga.; Rufus Guffey, Cabell, Ky.; Victor Hamel, Williamette, Conn.; Hubert H. Harris, Winnemucca, Nev.; John H. Hennessy, New Rochelle, N. Y.; William Kemok, Stroubsburg, Pa.; Frank J. Keyes, Dorchester, Mass.; Marie John Leopold, Bradford, Charles E. Kittredge, Framingham, Pa.; Thaddeus S. Lewandowski, Chicago, Ill.; Edward MacDonald, Woburn, Mass.; Arthur H. McMan, Bath, Me.; John McSparran, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph A. Marietta, Brownsville, Pa.; Andrew Martin, North Abington, Mass.; Andrew Nodulazis, Fairfield, Conn.; Louis G. Renn, Frederick, Md.; Basil H. Rice, Natick, Mass.; Dominic Rogers, Danville, Pa.; James J. Rooney, Malden, Mass.; William P. Rupp, Middletown, Md.; George L. Rushforth, Charleston, Mass.; Oscar Leonard Sandberg, Kane, Pa.; John E. Seifried, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wiley G. Sheehy, Idle Wild, N. C.; Edward Smith, Durand, Mich.; Mike Sushok, Homestead, Pa.; James D. Van Tassel, Hallton, Pa.; Alexander B. Vartenian, Manchester, Conn.; Frank Vennezzo, Plymouth, Mass.; Charles Wardell, Lad., Ill.; Irvin R. Webb, Norfolk, Mass.; John F. Whalen, Watertown, Mass.; George F. Wickens, Malden, Mass.

MISSING IN ACTION

Privates Lee P. Richardson, Wrentham, Mass.; James A. Sammon, Boston, Mass.; Camille Santorone, Bomba, Italy; Harry L. Sheffield, Forestville, N. Y.; Giraico Dillulo, Voonanetti Chieti, Italy; Alvin J. Frank, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Manley, Tiltonsville, Ohio; Stanley Michalski, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sydney Sackfield, Toronto, Canada; Harry E. Sutton, Sutherland, S. C.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED SEVERELY WOUNDED.
Corporal Jesse D. Gillespie, Central, S. C.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.
Following is the summary of casualties to date in the marine corps to-day: Officers—deaths, thirty-four; wounded, fifty-nine; missing, one—total, ninety-four.
Enlisted men—deaths, 550; wounded, 1,861; in hands of enemy, six; missing, ninety-two; grand total, 2,901.
The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces to-day:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Second Lieutenant John M. McClellan, Hampton Gardens, Richmond, Va.
Sergeant Charles R. McGinnis, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Privates Harry Kimmel, Lancaster, Pa.; Attilio M. Mignacco, San Francisco, Cal.; Leon R. Smith, Detroit, Mich.

SEVERELY WOUNDED IN ACTION.
Corporal Ertle G. Mitchell, Aldon, Okla.
WOUNDED IN ACTION—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
Gunnery Sergeant Marvin Scott, Fulton, Ky.
Privates Asa D. Cooley, Birmingham, Ala.; Tom Grolman, Beaumont, Tex.; Roy J. Schaefer, New Orleans, La.

MISSING IN ACTION.
Private Walter C. Stamm, Grand Rapids, Wis.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED PRISONER IN GERMANY.
Private Alban Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Used furniture is in big demand. You can sell yours at a good price by advertising it for sale in Times-Dispatch Want Ads.

ALABAMA MINISTER TELLS HIS STORY OF TRAGEDY

Rev. J. L. Terry, on Trial for Mur-
der, Declares He Was Shot
by Dr. Hughes First.

THEN FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE

Physician Had Invited Him to Go
Out Hunting, and on Way Brought
Up Rumors of Scandals in Which
Name of Accused Figured.

(By Associated Press.)

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA., August 24.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Rev. J. L. Terry, charged with the murder of Dr. Thomas Hughes near here last October, ended last night, and arguments by attorneys began this morning.

Going to the witness stand in his own defense, Terry gave the public for the first time his story of the affair.

He said Dr. Hughes had invited him to go on a hunt. On the way, Dr. Hughes referred to rumors of a scandal in which Terry was alleged to be one of the principals. Terry told the doctor that if he believed them for him to see the presiding elder of the district and have him investigate. At that time Terry said that Hughes told him that he had played the devil.

When he had turned to face the car, Hughes shot him with a pistol. Terry testified he then grabbed a shotgun from the car in which they were riding and again with the pistol, he said, and he then shot the doctor in the breast. Hughes disappeared and he collapsed, Terry declared.

Evidence introduced by the State showed that Terry had a shotgun, a large and a small pistol on him, and Hughes took the small pistol from his (Terry's) pocket and shot him.

FINDS WIFE AT STATION

French Prisoner Released From Ger-
man Camp Finds Family
at Neuchatel.

(By Associated Press.)

BERN, August 24.—Neuchatel railway station was the scene of a happy meeting the other day, when a special train came in, bringing back from Germany a number of French civilians who had been deported from the north of France and detained in Germany since the beginning of the war. A French prisoner, released, but interned in Switzerland, found among the passengers his wife and five children, whom he had not seen since August, 1914, and of whom he had no news except a vague report that they had been deported.

Used furniture is in big demand. You can sell yours at a good price by advertising it for sale in Times-Dispatch Want Ads.

Wants to See Home, Then Resume Fight

American Who Has Fought All
Through War Longs for One
Glimpse of America.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, August 24.—There is a man who has fought all through this war. And he is an American. He has fought it all the ways there are to fight, and he likes it. He told his views in the course of an all-night railway journey last night.

"There's only one thing I want," he said, "and that's thirty days' leave in the old U. S. A. I'll come right back, because I care for this war, but I would like to see the States for about a month."

This man would be known in a dozen communities back home were it permissible to use his name. He's a graduate of Northwestern University, and he came to Europe with the first bunch of American ambulance drivers way back in 1914. He's "fought" in the ambulance, in the Foreign Legion, in the Lafayette Escadrille, the British Royal Flying Corps, and he is now one of the first-class instructors in the navy aviation corps somewhere in France. He has flown everything with

wings on it, and he is about to get his commission.

He was one of the victims of official red tape. When General Pershing came over last spring this man was, as he expressed it, "unengaged for the moment." He tried to get a commission in the army, and General Pershing tried hard to get it for him, but the red tape stood in the way, and he is

still waiting for that commission in the navy—and a thirty-day leave in the States.

"What are you going to do when the war's over?" I asked him.

"Well," he answered with a puzzled look, "I never thought of that."

The "Used Car" column on the Want Ad page suggests the buying of a good car at a bargain price.

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Don't Waste Paper

IN war, materials are even more necessary than money. We must not only save our dollars, but we must conserve materials as well. And paper looms large to-day as a factor in the war. Therefore, the War Industries Board requests the public not to waste it.

The paper makers, jobbers, dealers and printers are pledged to rigid economy. We now ask the public to put an end to waste.

Seven Reasons Why Paper Must Not Be Wasted:

FIRST. The Government's requirements for all kinds of paper are increasing rapidly and must be supplied.

SECOND. Paper making requires a large amount of fuel, which is essential for war purposes. A pound of paper wasted represents from one to three pounds of coal wasted.

THIRD. Paper contains valuable chemicals necessary for war purposes. Economy in the use of paper will release a large quantity of these materials for making ammunition or poisonous gases.

FOURTH. Paper making requires labor and capital, both of which are needed in war service.

FIFTH. Paper making requires transportation space. Economy in the use of paper will release thousands of freight cars for war purposes.

SIXTH. Greater care in the purchase and use of paper will save money. Your savings will help finance the war.

SEVENTH. Strictest economy in the use of paper will prevent a shortage. Paper is placed upon the priority list, so that there will be no actual shortage, on the express condition that economy will be practiced. You buyers of paper and printing should consider wasted paper as wasted ammunition and gas. Try to make one sheet of paper, one booklet, or one form do the work of two.

Remember that the most important mail matter to-day is the mailed fist. The wood pulp used to make paper that carries your business message will also make the gun cotton that hurls our message of defiance to the Hun. Being in want of paper will help to win the war.

Because of a sincere desire to serve the Government, we bring these facts to your attention.

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